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able, but some inexcusable, such as: "It goes without saying that these remarks do not imply that there should be no woman or child labor whatever" (p. 130). "Now it goes without saying that work in itself is not necessarily a bad thing for children" (p. 139). "It goes without saying that woman labor in itself is not a bad thing" (p. 140). Particularly unfortunate is our author's seeming reluctance, in a supposedly scientific treatise, to furnish clean-cut definitions of some of his major terms. Thus, although a definition of normality is tacitly promised on p. 8, none is forthcoming, nor does the author use the concept with entire consistency. Pauperism is another term similarly handled.

Following these extended and rather sweeping criticisms, it should be repeated that there is much of good in the book. The author's attitude toward his subject and toward society is progressive, rather than radical, and his discussions abound in pertinent observations and helpful suggestions, not to mention the enormous collection of facts which he presents. The book is well worth reading—one is tempted to say, more worth reading than writing.

HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD

YALE UNIVERSITY

The Socialism of To-day. A Source-Book of the Present Position and Recent Development of the Socialist and Labor Parties in All Countries, Consisting Mainly of Original Documents. Edited by WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING, J. G. PHELPS STOKES, JESSIE WALLACE HUGHAN, HARRY W. LAIDLER, and other members of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1916. Pp. xvi+631+633+642.

The claim for this book by the editors is that it is the first international and comprehensive source-book in any language dealing with the socialist movement.

The volume is dedicated to all persons who wish to understand the socialist movement as it is.

The purpose of the volume seems to be the convincing of the reader of the importance of the socialist movement, whether he believes in it or not, by the sheer mass of the material collected from every quarter of the civilized world.

The first part is given to the socialist parties of the world and contains twenty-five chapters. These are subdivided into five sections: "The International," "Socialism on the Continent of Europe," "The

Socialist Movement in America," "Socialism in the British Empire (excluding Canada)," and "Socialism in China."

The second part treats of the socialist parties and social problems. This contains twenty chapters, dealing with the modern social problems such as labor unions, general strikes, unemployment, the high cost of living, agriculture, taxation, militarism, the drink question, woman suffrage, etc.

All these pressing problems of our modern life are treated from the practical viewpoint of what the socialists of these various countries have proposed for their solution.

There is no attempt, by the editors of this volume, to reconcile the varying, and sometimes conflicting, views of the socialists themselves, but the reader is left to draw his own conclusions as to what each contributes, and the value of the whole.

After reading this volume through, which is no easy task, though an intensely interesting one, the reader is like one standing on the banks of a great river at flood tide. He sees the value of the theory and its main direction, while at the same time beholding a multitude of ebullitions on the surface, from the contact of the waters with obstructions in the theory itself or with countercurrents from the opposing tides.

So this volume gives us a view of the bigness of the socialist movement, while at the same time it shows the social passion and revolutionary ideas of its leading proponents, as their views come into clash with the conservatism of what is termed the capitalist society.

When the reader has seen the title on the cover, *The Socialism of To-day*, and looks inside to see what it is, he is like a man reading an advertisement of a certain kind of pickles; when he looks further, he finds there are only 57 varieties.

EDWIN L. EARP

MADISON, N. J.

Standards of Health Insurance. By I. M. RUBINOW. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1916. Pp. v+322.

The author of *Social Insurance* adds a brief and comprehensive outline of the principles, the provisions, and the results of the operation of health insurance in foreign countries. The critics who concede the necessity of insurance in Europe and condemn it for "democratic" prosperous America are referred to the statistical evidence that "from four-fifths to nine-tenths of the wage-workers receive wages which are insufficient to meet the cost of a normal standard of health and efficiency